Who your genes come from – in the short term and in the long term

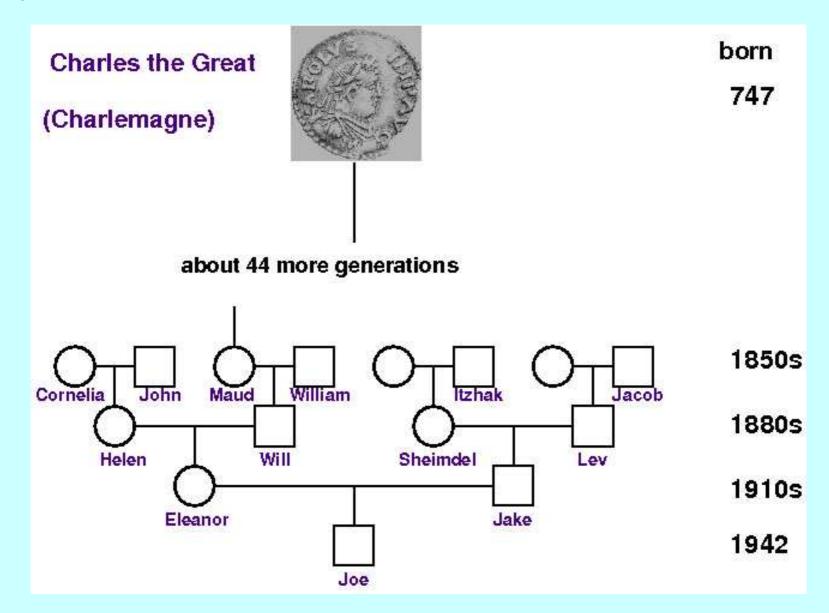
6 August 2018.

Joe Felsenstein

Tech Forum

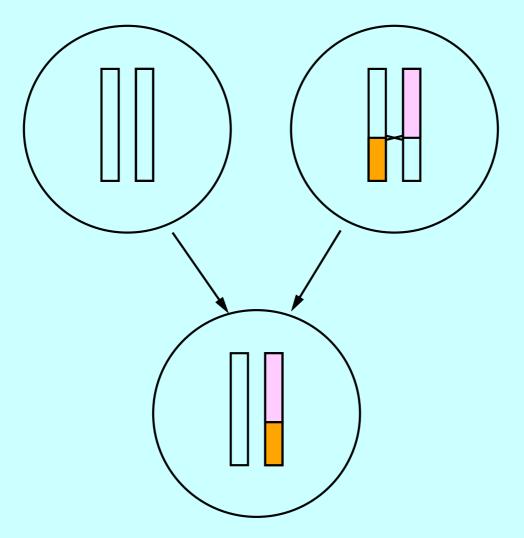
Who your genes come from - in the short term and in the long term - p.1/31

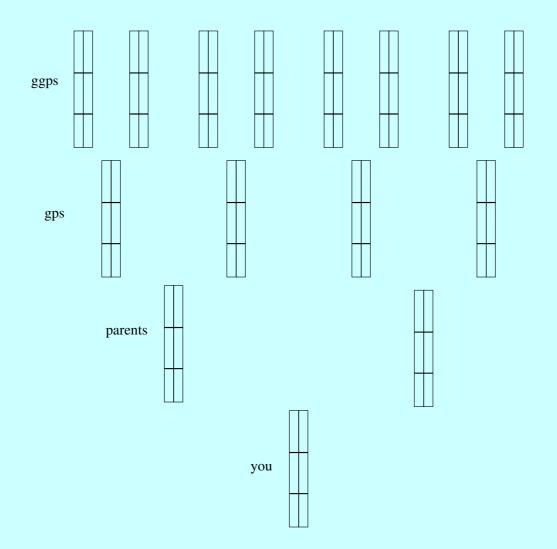
My ancestor?

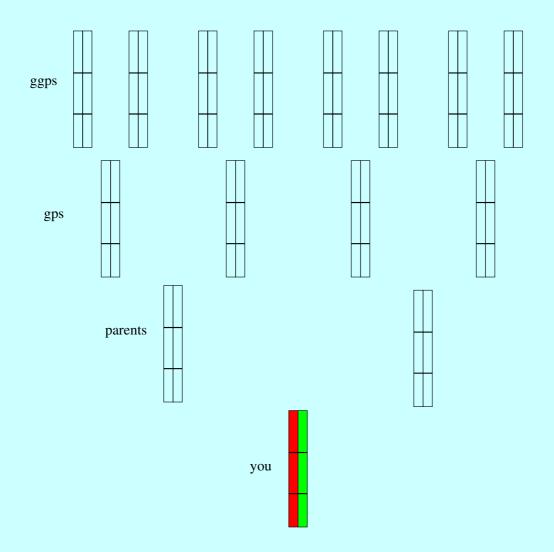


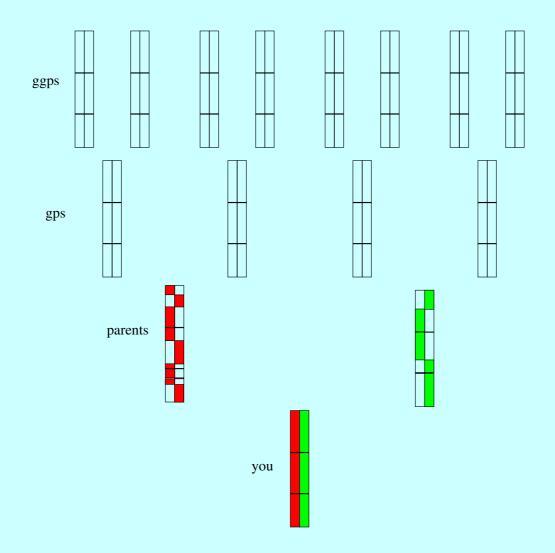
Who your genes come from - in the short term and in the long term - p.2/31

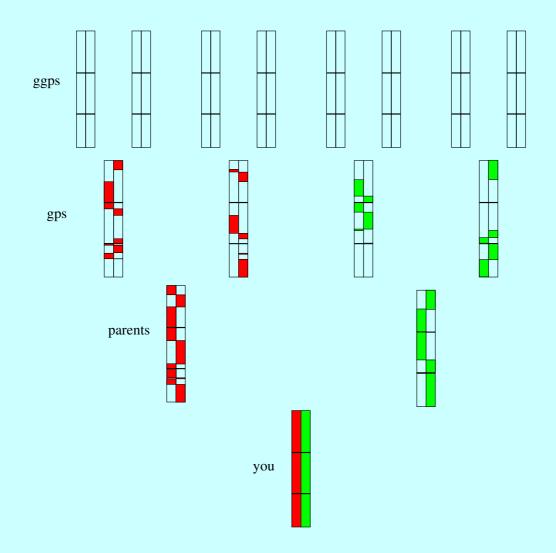
Crossing over (recombination)

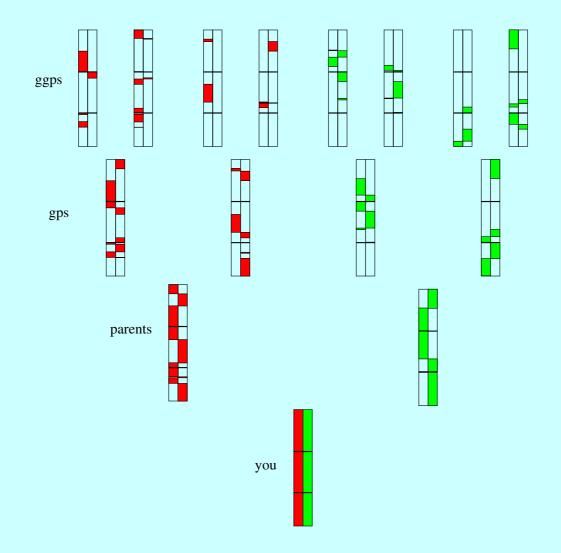












Number of ancestors and number of blocks of genome

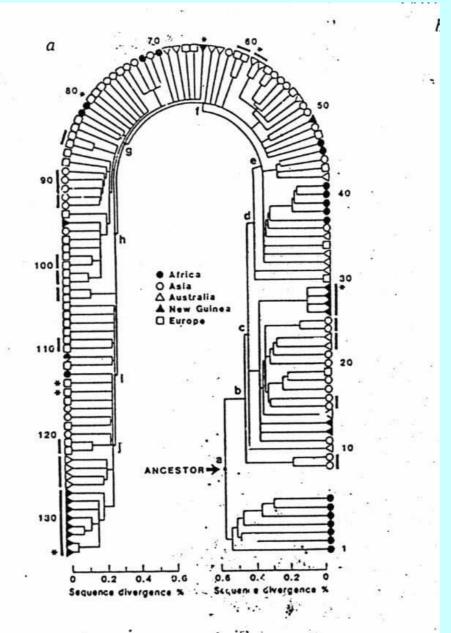
generations	approx.	number of	total no. of	blocks per
ago	year	ancestors	blocks	ancestor
0	2018	1	46	46
1	1991	2	112	56
2	1964	4	178	44.5
3	1937	8	244	30.5
4	1910	16	310	19.375
5	1883	32	376	11.75
6	1856	64	442	6.90625
7	1829	128	508	3.96875
8	1802	256	574	2.242188
9	1775	512	640	1.250000
10	1748	1024	706	0.6894531
11	1721	2048	772	0.3769531
12	1694	4096	838	0.2045898
13	1667	8192	904	0.1103516
14	1664	16384	970	0.0592041
15	1613	32768	1036	0.03161621

The "mitochondrial Eve" study in 1987



Rebecca Cann, Mark Stoneking, and the late Allan Wilson. In 1987 they made a molecular tree of mitochondria from humans.

One female ancestor? of what? When? Where?



Who your genes come from – in the short term and in the long term – p.11/31 Fig. 3 a, Genealogical tree for 134 type of human mtDNA (133 restric

"Scientists find Eve"



The Search for Adam and Eve

John Tierney *Newsweek*

Source: Newsweek 111 (Jan. 11, 1988): 46-52.

Scientists are calling her Eve, but reluctantly. The name evokes too many wrong images -- the weak-willed figure in Genesis, the milk-skinned beauty in Renaissance art, the voluptuary gardener in "Paradise Lost" who was all "softness" and "meek surrender" and waistlength "gold tresses." The scientists' Eve -subject of one of the most provocative anthropological theories in a decade -- was

One generation of a (small) population

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Time

Who your genes come from – in the short term and in the long term – p.13/31

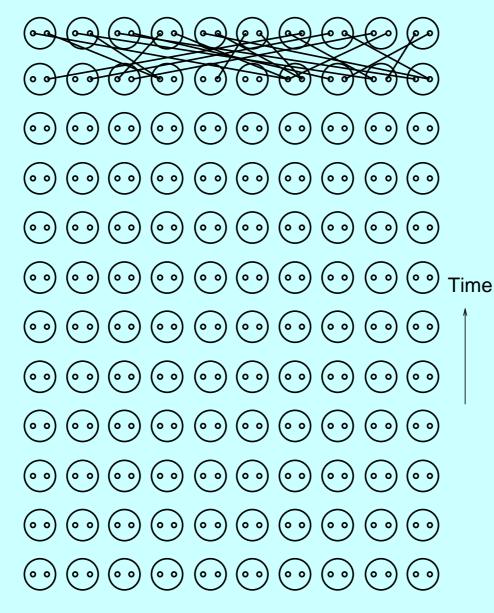
... and its parent generation

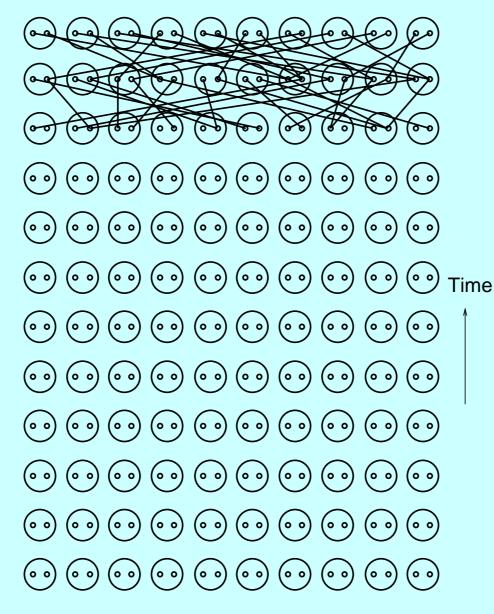
Time

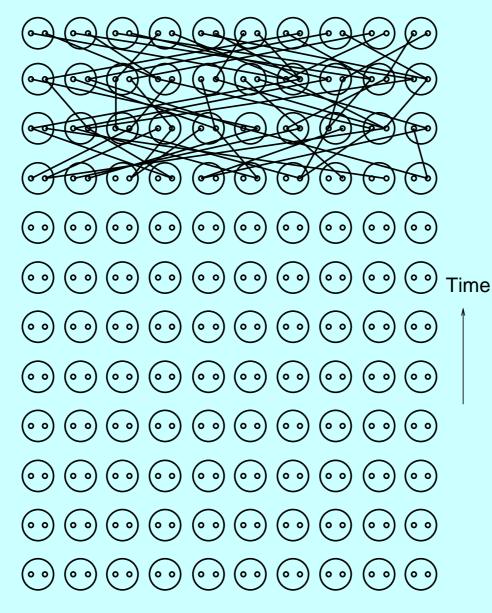
Who your genes come from - in the short term and in the long term - p.14/31

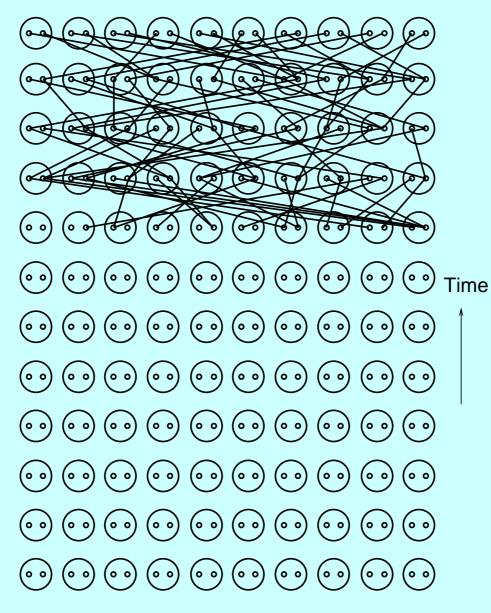
Where do the copies of the genes come from?

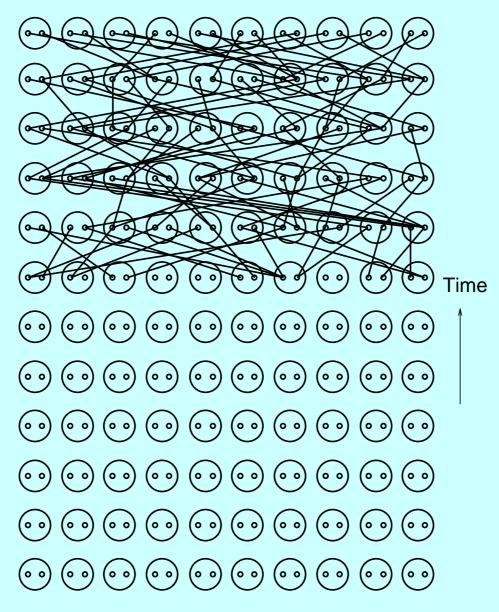
 $(\circ \circ)$ 0 0 (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0 ່ວວ 0 0 0 0 (0 0) (००) (0 0 (००) (००) (००) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) 0 0 (0 0 (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) 0 0 (००) (0 0) (००) (0 0) (0 0) ່ວວ 0 0 (0 0) 0 0 (0 0) (0 0 $(\circ \circ)$ (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) 0 0 (0 0) (0 0)) (o o) (0 0) (0 0) (००) (0 0) (००) (0 0) 0 0 Time (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0 (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0 0 0 (0 0 (0 0 (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0 0 (००) (0 0 (००) (००) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) 0 0 (0 0 (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) 0 0 (0 0) (0 0 (0 0 (००) (००) (००) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) 0 0 (0 0) (0 0) (• •) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) (0 0) 0 0

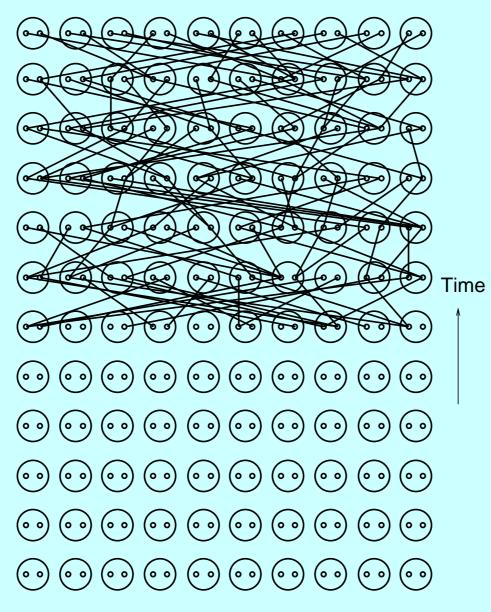


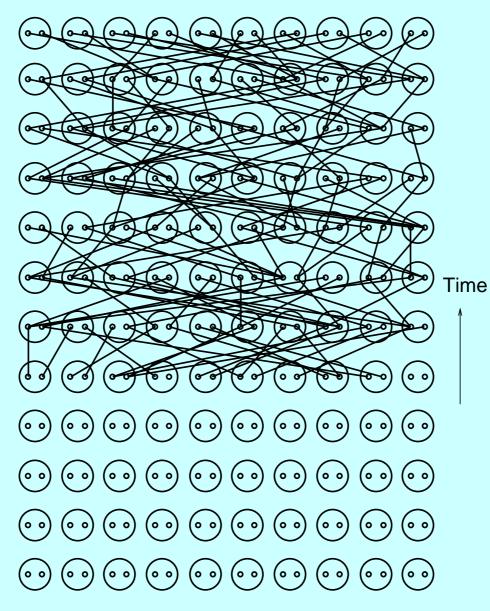


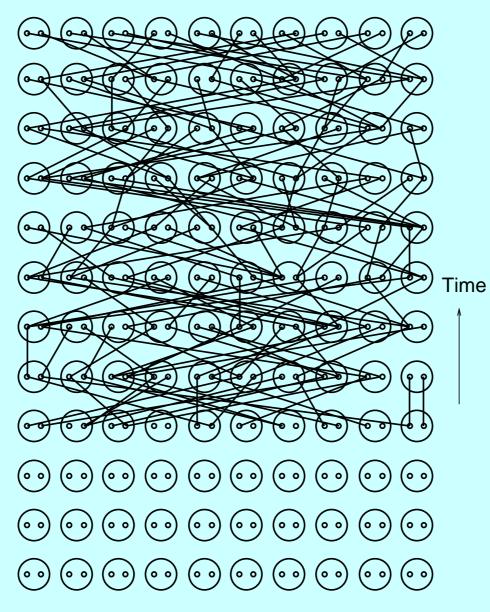


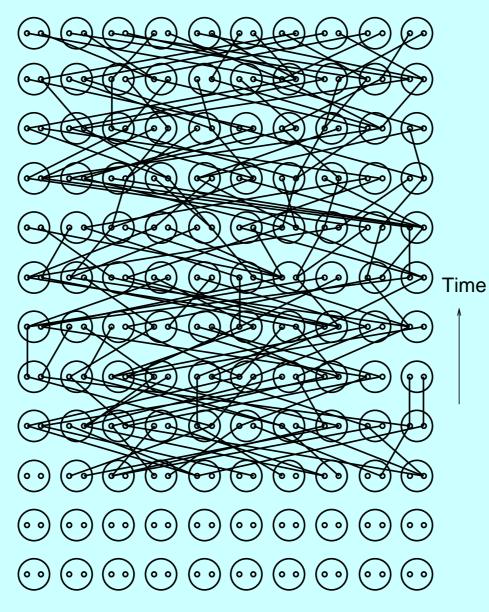


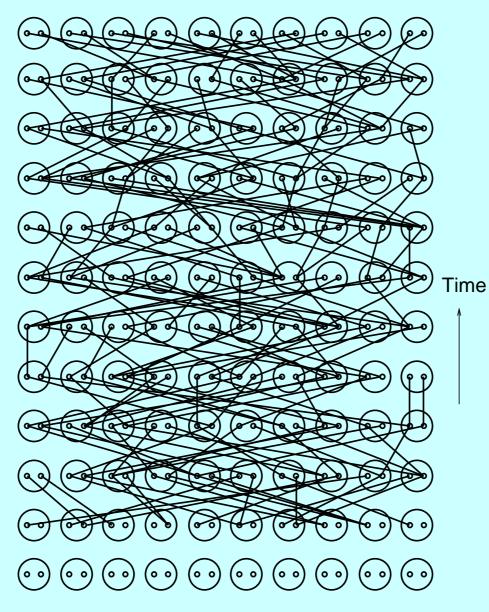


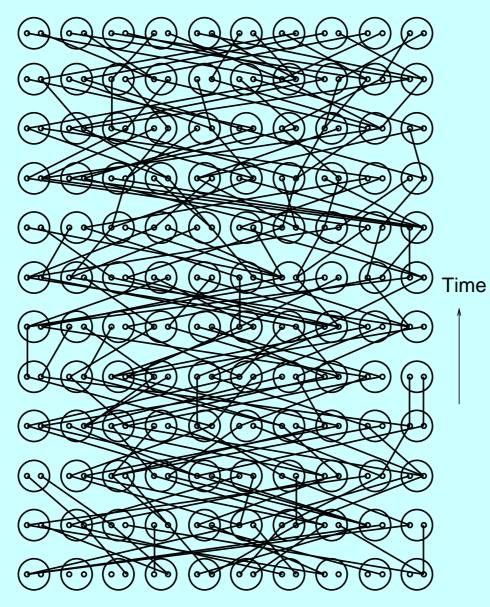




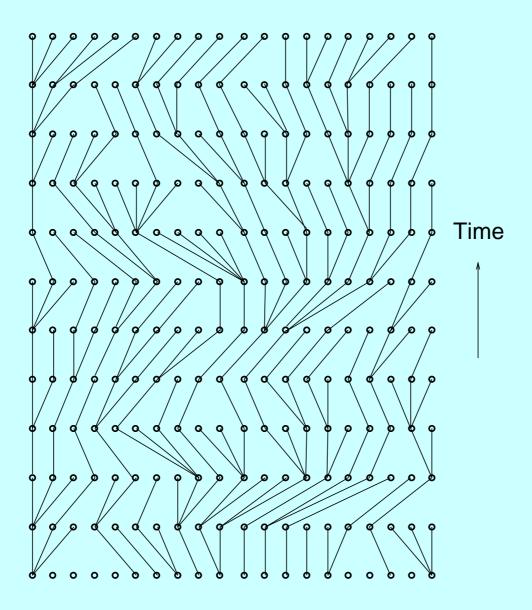




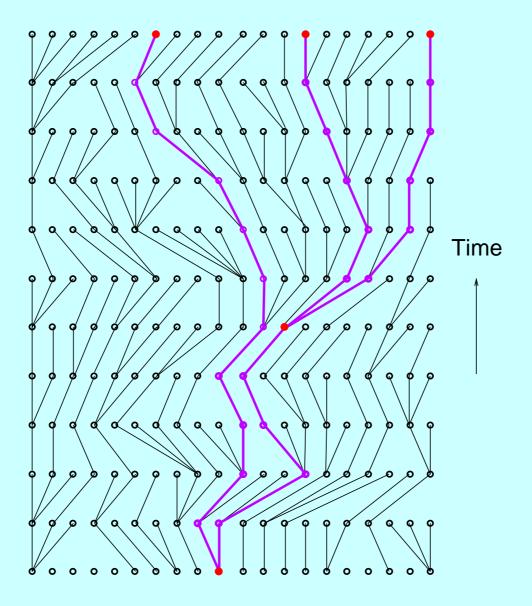




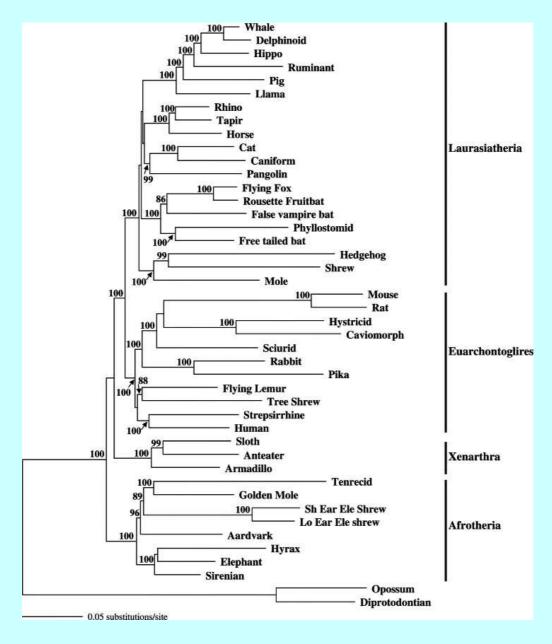
Untangling the crossed lines ...



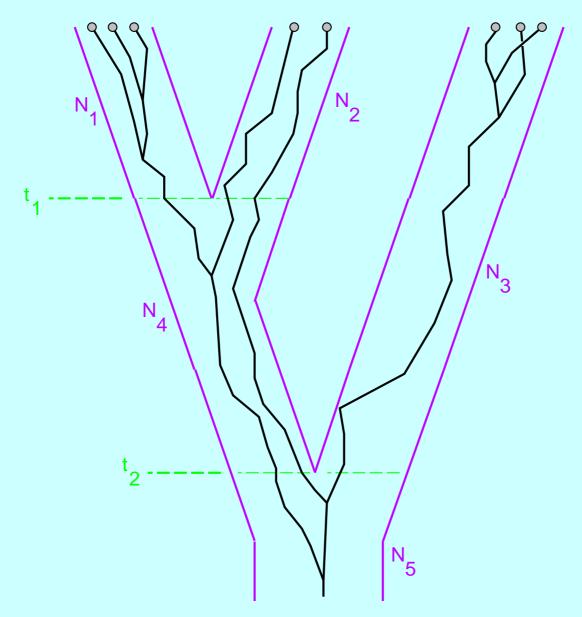
Genealogy of a sample of 3 copies



A molecular phylogeny showing statistical support



Species trees and trees of gene copies



Charlemagne's cathedral in Aachen, Germany



The octagonal tower center-left is Charlemagne's part of it.